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OF BREEDING

CANARY BIRDS.

Without the Trouble, that is in the Common Way of Breeding. And, Will Breed As Many Canary Birds Again, as the Common Way of Breeding does.

And, How Presently to Cure a SICK Bird. - Also,

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Ineft Jua Gratia PARVIS. VIRG.



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And, Sold Up One Pair of Stairs, At the Sign of the Famous ANODYNE NECKLACE by Children's Joseph Filis, Fowers, &c. Over Against Doverton Court, Without Tample Bar.
And, At Mr. Bradbaw's, At the Golden Key, Under the Bar.
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[Price vs. 6d.]

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Because, They will Thrive Better with it, & it will Rear as Many Canary Birds Again, & with scarce any More Attendance, than Keeping a Canary Bird in a Cage for Singing Only, and with Nothing Near the Trouble, the Common Way of Breeding Requires.

Being Nothing at all of the Fiddle Faddle, Fuss, and Unnecessary Trouble (Without Any Manner of Need At All of it) of Grating any Egg, & Bread,

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Hich All Canary Birds

Mightyly Love, and is Vastly Good for them.

It Grows amongst Rubbish, On Banks, and Walls, and in All Barron Places, Where there are but Any Weeds, as well as in the Fields, it being in the Commonest Weed of Any, that Grow. Page 42.

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BY these so Very EASY
Out of ONE Pair of Birds, FIVE Nests in a Summer.
And With so Little Trouble, which makes it so
Agreable, that they will be highly Delighted with it.

London, are Yearly BRED, and Kept,
Above 200, 000 Canary Birds,—Besides Also,
Full as Many Thousands More, Including Those

Vast Numbers, Yearly Brought Over by the Germans, French, and Others, and Those, Every Year BRED and Kept, throughout the Whole Kingdom, Besides.

Insomuch, That it is become NOW so Great a TRADE, that Certain Germans, Who make it their Business to Breed these Birds in their Houses, in Germany, to Carry Every Year Abroad for Sale.

Draw Yearly, Several Millions Sterling, from the Canary Birds, which they Export to Other Countries.

THIS Canary Bird Book, In Which,
ALL the Above Articles, Are Fully Treated,
Is Adorned with ONE, and TWENTY Beautyful Neat PRINTS, Relating to the Breeding, and
Keeping of Canary (or Other) Birds, Finely Engraved.
(Price One Shilling, and Six Pence.) The

The Reasons for Publishing this Book.

Since the Greatest Philosophers, and Netwralists, have thought even the Meanest Insects, as well as Ornithology, so Far from being Below their Consideration, and Enquiry into, That, They have Writ even Large Treatises, on These Seemingly Low Subjects,—'Tis Hoped.

That An Account of the Nature, & Occonomy of the Canary Bird in Particular, will not be Despited.

Those Great Naturalists, Gesner, Aldrovandus, Pisa, Marggravius, Bontius, Johnston, Wormius & Eminent Professors of Physick, in Universities in Germany.

Hernandes, First Physician to Philip W.K. of Spain. Clusius, Physician to the Emperor Maximilian H.

Sir Thomas Brown, Doctor of Physick, at Norwich. & the Celebrated Learned Author of Pulgar Errors, & Religio Medici, Willugbhy, Ray, &c. These Last, Ornaments to, as well as Fellows of the Royal Society.

Have thought it not at all Beneath their Professions, Notwithstanding their being Eminent Doctors of Physick, to Write not only of Onnibology, in General,

But Have LARGELY Treated, of Even the Mean Robin Red Breast, and the Common Hedge, and House Sparrow, in Particular,—But Withal

Have Left the Little Canary Bird, in Obscurity.

The Reason, Why these Great Ornithologists have Said so Little of the Canary Bird, Was, — Because, In Those Days, When these Authors Wrote, These Birds were Looked upon as Exoticks, & Kerreigners.

But Now, so Many THOUSANDS of them, being BRED (in Houses) in this Kingdom, they are thereby NATURALIZED, and so Claim Now, not only the Name of Thus BORN ENGLISH Birds.

Now, so much Domesticks, that even Persons of Distinction, & Quality, think them, (in Near Capus)

An Ornament to their Best Appartments, It

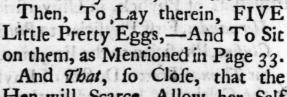
Innocently Diverting, to See the Pretty Ways, and Occonomy of these Little Creatures, -Viz:

To Have a Couple of Little Birds, Cock, & Hen, in a Room, Where Company Constantly Comes,

To be, (altho' Wild in their Own Nature, Yet) fo very Tame, & Familiar with you, As, Themselves,

To Make, and Build a most Charming Pretty Little Nest, so Firmly Twisted, & Built all Round,

And so Curiously Interwoven, and Quilted SOFT Withinside, for their Eggs, & Young Ones to Lie in, That, It is Beyond the Art of Man, to do the Like.



Hen will Scarce Allow her Self to go off, for Sustenance.—But,

You will See that the Cock will Bring Her Food.—And After this, To Hatch a Parcel of Young Little Things, scarce Bigger than Spiders, STRETCHING Up their Little Long Necks, and GAPING their Little, but Wide Enough Mouths, (which is the Very First Motion, that Nature Prompts them with)

Ready to Take Any Food, that is Put into them.

And Which you will See the Old Ones, Both

Cock, and Hen, Bring to them, & Feed them With.

And so Bring them Up, 'till they Fly out of the Nest, and Can Feed Themselves.—And Thus,

By This NEW Eafy Way of Breeding, You May, Out of ONE PAIR of Canary Birds, Have FIVE NESTS in a Summer, with Very Little Trouble:

Whereas, By the Common Way of Breeding, they would scarce have Half so Many Young Ones.

The Author of this Treatife, Who has Bred Canary Birds Several Years, Not At All for SALE,

But Purely to Divert, Relax, and Amuse a Spare Hour, in Viewing their Management, & Pretty Ways, After A TIRESOME Perusal of BOOKS.

Has, in One Summer (by this NEW Easy Way of Breeding) had FIVE NESTS, Out of ONE PAIR of Canary Birds, he has had in his Study.

For, 'Tis THERE He Always Breeds bis Birds, in a Proper Little Separation, or Partition, made on Purpose for Them.—The MODEL of which LITTLE Breeding Place Described, With Plain Directions, How to Fit such a Pretty Little Separation Easily Up, is in Page 22, of this Book.

And This on Purpose, to have his Birds Readier In his Sight, At Hand, Familiar, and Near Him, and they Love also to be Near Company.——And

They have Hatch't their FIFTH NEST, in the Second Week of September, The Cock ALONE, having ALWAYS Brought Up the FORMER Young Ones, Whilst the Hen Went AGAIN to Nest.

And the FIFTH Brood, were as Fine Strong, Stout Birds, as the FOUR Former NESTS Were.

And Scarce with More Trouble, than Keeping A Single Cock Canary Bird in a Cage, for Singing Only.

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How A Person May be Severely Infetted, by An Emire SOUND Woman, Let Her Say Whatever SHE Will. With a Sure Remedy Against being Deceived SO, Another Time. And, An Immediate Riddance of Venereal Warts & Crab Vermin.

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They being to be Read, ONLY by Perfons ALONE, in Private.

They Are therefore, With Some Other SECRET Venereal Articles, (in Private Only to be Perused, Read, and Known) Distinctly Treated, in this (Privately Only to be Read) Book.

BY this Book, Perfons may Privately Cure Themfelves of the Venereal Distemper, and A GLEET, Without Discovering to Any One their Condition.—Which makes it the Usefuliest Book for Venereal, & GLEET Patients, Ever Published. To be Had, At the Places Above, in the Title Page.

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Secret Disease, A GLEET, and A Broken
Constitution, Without Telling the Cate to Any One.

The Treatise On the Famous Anodyne Necklace.

And, The Travels of A SHILLING, from Q. Eliz.

Reign, to K. Geo. Ild's Time, Adorned With Cuts.



The Several Sorts of CANARY BIRDS

Described.

of Africa, are 7 Little Islands, subject to the King of Spain, called the Canary Islands, and Inhabited by the Spaniards:
And all of them produce that Luscious Wine, called by them, Sack,

but by Us, Canary, from the Name of the Place.

In these Islands, are Certain Little Singing Birds, called therefore Canary Birds, (they Breeding Wild There) But of late Years, great Numbers of these Birds have been Carried from thence, into Germany, and Bred There.—From Whence, It is Now even become a Trade, for Certain Germans Every Year, to Bring of these Birds Over, into England.

These Birds are of Several Colours, from their Different Shades of Colours, in their Coupling.

And of these Several Colours, the Spangled Sort, with Black, and Brown Spots, and Streaks on their Backs, and Wings, Intermixed with a Cast of a Beautyful Bright Yellow, as if drawn with a Pencil,

With No White at all about them, and with Black, or Dark Brown Feathers in their Tails, and a Spot on their Heads, called by Fanciers, A Cap,

Are Now the most Esteemed, according to the Present Reigning Fancy amongst Breeders, Quite All White Tail'd Birds, being Valued the Least.

R

And which Fine Spangled Sort, interspersed with a Bright Yellow, the French call Jonquilles,

From the French Word Jonquille, which is the Name of a very Beautiful Flower, most Finely Streaked with those Black, and Yellow Colours.

And therefore, Streak'd Birds inclining to those Colours, are called Jonques, or of the French Strain:

From a Breed, which a few Years ago was brought hither from France, but Since, much Improved in Colour, & Beauty, by English Breeders.

As to the Article of a White Tail, Or a Cap on the Head of a Bird, it is Nothing but mere Fancy amongst the Present Breeders, at This Time:

And for no other Reason, than because Canary Birds have so Generally All White Tails, and are without that Spot on their Heads, called A Cap.

That, [Except quite Dark Brown Birds, called the Grey Canary Birds, whose Tails are always of their own Colour] For One Bird that has a Blackish, or dark Brown Tail, or has any Cap on it's Head, 20 have White Tails, and No Cap at all.

Therefore, For the meer Uncommonness only of the Thing it is, that the Black Tails, and Cap'd Birds, are most Esteemed.—Whereas,

If Canary Birds had as Generally Black Tails, and Caps on their Heads, as they have White Tails, and are without Caps, Then, a White Tail Bird, and without any Cap at all, would be most Esteemed:

So that this is nothing but meer Fancy, because Birds with White Tails, & no Caps, are so Common:

The Colour of the Tail, Or Cap, or No Cap on the Head, Adding Nothing at all to the Goodness of the Bird, Either for Breeding, or Singing.

This Beautyful Fine Sort of Spangled Feather, the French First struck into, by Pairing Proper Coloured Cocks, with Hens, in Breeding. And

Therefore

Therefore such Spangled Birds, are now generally Called by the Name of French Canary Birds,

Meaning thereby, that they are of the French Strain, notwithstanding their being Bred in England.

And when such Cocks are Paired with very Pale Coloured, or Whiteish Hens, they produce that Pale Greyish Coloured Sort, called Mealy Birds,

From the Mealy Kind of Colour, which seems to Cover all their Feathers, so that they have no other Colours perfect, being covered with that Mealy Cast.

Those Birds which the Germans mostly bring Over, are what are called Mottled Canary Birds,

From their being White Birds, with a Certain Shady Intermixture of something of a Grey.

Of these also, Some are All White, and those are are the Hens, Some all Yellow, which are Cocks, Some the Colour of Buff, & some of an Ash Colour.

Amongst these Whiteish Mottled Sort of Birds,

Some have Red Eyes, & the Cocks of this Sort, Sing as well as Others, but the Hens are good for Nothing at all, being always Dim Sighted, and cannot See to Feed their Young Ones, (if Ever they should have Any) and so Starve the Whole Nest.

The Germans bring Over also, a Few very Darkish Brown Birds, Called the Grey Canary Birds,

They are the Least Esteem'd of any, because of their mighty Plain Feather, being the Colour of a Common Sparrow, & therefore, are the Cheapest of all:

But yet are Generally as Good in their Nature, as Any, both for Singing, and Breeding.

Some Canary Birds, are Longer from Head, to Tail, are Taller, & have Blacker Legs, than Others,

Of These, The Best Sort, whither for Singing, or Breeding, are the Tallest, and of Near a Span Long, from the Bill, to the End of the Tail:

And If the Legs are of a Blackish Cast, 'tis a Mark of Strength in a Bird, Cock, or Hen.

How

How Certainly to Know, and Buy a Cock Canary Bird, and not be Deceived, and Put off with a Hen, instead of a Cock.

And also, Out of a 100 Cock Canary Birds, Promiscuously in a Room All togather, Presently to Know which Single Bird in Particular, is entirely the very BEST of them All.

F the Mottled Birds, which the Germans Bring over, the Cocks are Easily Known at First Sight, from the Hens, The Cocks being always of a Lively Yellowish

Colour, Whereas, The Hens are of a Dusty White.

Also, The Breast, Belly, and Head in the Grey Canary Birds, are more Yellow in the Cocks, than in the Hens, which are All of a Pale Greenish Colour, without any thing of Yellow, at all.

But, The Spangled, & Mealy Birds, Differ Commonly, but Little in Colour, in Cocks, and Hens,

Except, that by a Nice Observation, the Colours in the Cocks, Appear still something more Brisk, and Lively in their Kind, than in the Hens.

So that the Cocks of these Colours, Can (to be Certain) only be Known by their Singing,

For Hen Canary Birds Never Sing at all.—And Therefore, Whenever you Buy a Canary Bird, If you Buy the Bird out of a Great Many

togather, as Out of Any Bird Seller's Store-Cage,

Let the Bird be Put into a Single Cage by himfelf, and There Hear him Sing, By which, You are Sure not to be Deceiv'd with a Hen, instead of a Cock.

And to be SURE of a Stout Singing Cock, do Thus. Go a little Before Roofling Time, and Stay a While in the Room, Where all the Birds Hang:

And You'l Hear by Degrees, the Birds Leave off Singing, to Go to Rooft. Now, Those Birds which Sing Last, after all the Rest have done Singing, are Quite the Very BEST Singing Birds of all.

Or elfe, You may go After Sun-Set, when 'tis Dark, and fet up a Candle, or 2, in the Room where the Birds are: Upon which, Some One, or Other of them, will Commonly fall a Singing:

And Never doubt, but Those are the Best Birds.

But, If after Setting up a Candle, or 2, No Bird Sings, then make a little Tinkling Noise with a Pewter Plate, between a Pair of Tongs,

And Ten to One, but Some One Bird, or Other, will Answer you with a Song. Befure Buy THAT Bird out of Hand, 'Tis a Choice Good One.

Now, The Time of the Year, to Chuse Birds, in this Manner, is before Candlemas, when the Days are Short, For, When the Days are so Long, that the Birds are Tired out with Singing All Day,

Altho' you do Set up Candles, Yet they being Weary of Singing in the Day Time, will not fo very Eafily Fall a Singing, by Night:

But, If any One does Then fall a Singing by Candle Light, After having Sung a Whole Long Day Before, Never then doubt but that He is an Extraordinary Good Bird, And therefore,

Befure Buy him, Without any more Ado.

Buy Always both for Singing, or Breeding, the Tallest, & Longest Bird from his Head, to the End of his Tail, and with the Longest Tail, you Can Get.

And, altho' the very LARGEST Cock, and Hen you can Get, are always the Best Birds, for Breeding,

Yet, If you Buy a Bird for Singing only, a Smaller Sized Bird, may fully answer your End as well:

It being a Saying amongst the Bird Fanciers, (of which Experience must Show the Truth) that

The Less a Cock Canary Bird is, the more Prone He is to Sing, According to that of the Poet Claudian,

Major in Exique Regnabat Corpore, Virtus.

How

How Certainly to Know, and Buy a Sound Healthy Canary Bird, and not be Deceived, and Put off with a Sick Unhealthy One.

Henever you Go Any where to Buy a Canary Bird, altho' the Bird-Man should Reach you down a Sick Bird, Who, but just before, had his Head under his Wing,

Yet, When he Surprises the Bird by Reaching him Down to you, and Holds the Cage in his Hand Close to you, to shew you the Bird,

'Tis Natural for the Bird Then At That Time, out of a Sudden Surprise, to Rouse himself, to Stand Strait Up, and to Shew himself Pert:

And consequently, to Appear as if Perfectly Well in Health, during the Time of his being thus Surprised, while you stand too near his Cage.

Also, By their Pointing too Near the Bird, Pretending to shew you the Beauty of him, the Bird will of a Sudden Stand Strait, Draw up his Feathers, & so Appear as if Well, & by that Means Deceive you.

So that by this Craft it is, of the Person who would Sell a Sick Bird, that Buyers are Deceived.

For, This is the usual Deceitful, and Crafty Way of Putting off a Sick, or Unhealthy Bird, by Bird-Men, and a Cunning Sly Way it is.—Therefore,

Look Well at the Bird, Before he is Reached Down, or any Ways Stirred. And if he should be Reached Down, before you are Aware,

Let him be set Down at a Distance off from you, and Let him Stand There some Little Time, And There Observe how he Sits, and Behaves himself.

If he Stands Up Bold, and Strait, without Loosening, or Ruffling his Feathers, or Crouching down, or Hanging his Wings, Appearing, as it were All of a Heap, and Rough in his Feathers,

But that his Feathers Lie all Sleek, Smooth, and CLOSE to his Body, with his Eyes Full, Chearful, & not Drowfy, These are Signs of a Healthy Bird.

But

But, If you see him Clap his Head under his Wing, Or if his Feathers sit so Rough, and Loose about him as to make him Bulky, and, as it were, All of a Heap, have Nothing at all to do with him, He is not Sound.—But, As Sure a Way as Any,

To Know When a Canary Bird is in Health, is to Observe his Dung, Which you must do, Thus:

Take him out of the Store Cage, and Put him by himself into a Single Cage, that has a Clean Draw Board, without any Dung at all on it:

And There See How He Sits, and Behaves himfelf on his Pearch, and above all, You will There See his Dung Apart by itself, which you could not do, when he was in the Cage, among Other Birds.

Therefore, When he Dungs, View it well, And If the Bird is in perfect Health, his Dung will Lie Round, and Hard, with a White on the Outside of it, Dark within, and Quickly grows Dry.

Whereas, A Thin, Loose, Slimy, and Whiteish Watery Dung, without any Thickening, or Black in it, are sure Marks of a Sick, Unbealthy Bird.

Alfo, Take Notice of the Manner of his Dunging, For, If he Bolts, and Jerks up his Tail, presently after he has Dung'd, it is a Sign He is not in Health, altho' He may Sing for the Present.

Chuse then a Bird that Stands Bold, and Strait Upright upon his Pearch, not Crouching, or Hanging his Feathers, or Wings, But that looks Sprightly, and full of Life, and Vigour,

Not subject to be Frighted, but that is Familiar,

And will Look Freely at You, and will let You Look at him, without Fluttering, or Beating himself. Such a Bird is a Good, Sound, Healthy, and Valuable Bird, And you may Safely Buy him.

IF these Foregoing Rules are but Observed, No One need ever be Deceived in a Canary Bird, by even the Cunningest Bird Man, of them All. How to Keep, and Order a Single Cock Canary Bird in a Cage, for Singing Only. And How (Safely) to Handle a Canary Bird, For, There is but ONE Only Right Way.

Bird to your Liking, As Good a Cage to Keep him in, as Any, is a Common 18d. Tower Cage, to be Had at any Cage-Maker's. Put him in, and Strew fome Gravel on the Draw Board, Give him Rape, and Canary Seeds,

Half One, Half the Other, is the Common Mixture, With Water, and Hang him Up: And, He will Sing all the Year, except when in the Moult.

Don't Hang him in any Private, Lonesome Room, Alone by himself, For, He is a Bird that Loves Company, not only of his Own Kind, but even of Men.

And therefore, Will Sing much More, in any Publick Shop, or Frequented Room, where Company constantly Comes, and makes a Noise, than if Moaped up in a Room Alone, by himself.

And the More you Make a Noise, or Talk to him, the More he will Sing, Striving, as it were, to Outdo you, by making a Greater Noise.

But, You must not Hang him in any Cold Place, Nor in any Thorough Air, He being a Tenderish Bird (tho' with Care, will Live Many Years)

That is Nourished by Warmth, Whereas, Cold will Cause his Belly to Swell, which will Kill him.

And 2 Cocks in a Room, at a Distance from Each Other, will Sing much More, than One Alone by himself:—Because, By Trying to Out-Sing One Another, they Provoke Each Other to Sing the More.

A Canary Bird should not be kept in the Dark, Because, When you bring their Cage to the Light, to Clean it, They will be Apt to Flutter, and Beat themselves against the Cage, as all Birds naturally do, brought out of any Dark Place, into the Light.

Besure Clean his Cage, and give him Fresh Gravel, Meat, and Water, at least Twice a Week,

For Nothing hinders his Thriving, and causes Diseases More, than his not being kept Clean.

Because, Nothing Offends him so much, as the Stink, Froustyness, and Strong Smell of his own Dung, or Stale Water, and Meat.—And also,

If his Cage is not often Cleaned, He will be Apt to Clog his Tail, and Feet, which will Ret his Toes, Breed the Cramp, and Spoil Your Bird,

And therefore, Never let your Bird go with his Feet Clogged up with Gravel, and Dirt.

But, If at any Time, You perceive his Feet, or Tail to be Dirty, and Clogg'd, You must Clean them, and Set the Bird at Liberty, Thus,

Take the Bird Gently, but yet a little Boldly, in your Hand, For, by a Fear of Taking Hold of him, least you should hurt him, You will be so Long in Catching him, that he will Flutter, and Beat himself too Long about the Cage, before you can well Take Hold of him.

Having got him in your Hand, don't Squeese his Body, but the Only Right Way to Hold him in your Hand, is with your Thumb Gently Cross his Neck,

By which Means, thus hindering his Neck to Stir, you may hold his Body the Gentler, & yet the Surer.

For, As Long as you have your Thumb but Over his Neck, and have him but Secure There, He cannot by any Means, Get Away from you.

Having the Bird thus Gently Secure in your Hand, You must not Pull off the Clotted Substance Dry, least you Tear the Tender Skin of his Toes, or Pull the Feathers out of his Tail,

But, You must Moisten by Degrees, the Hard Clotted Substance with a Little Spittle, between your Finger, & Thumb, to Sosten it First, and then Gently by Degrees, to Break it, & so Take it off.

C

For, Nothing hinders his Thriving More, than Dirt, and Nastyness, and a Dirty Clog'd Tail, and Feet, which Breeds the Cramp, and makes a Bird not to Thrive, nor Delight in himself.

And always Observe, that a Clog'd Footed Bird, is Seldome perfectly Well, nor a Sickly Bird, is Seldome without Clog'd Feet, and a Nasty Fail,

So that Dirt, and Sickness, Go so Generally both togather in a Bird, That, A Sickly Bird is Seldom Clean, and a Dirty Bird is as Seldome Well.

Therefore, Besure keep his Draw Board, and Perches CLEAN, that he may not Clog himself.

Don't let him be without Gravel, for all Canary Birds love to Peck, and Scratch amongst it for Little Gritty Stones, which helps them to Grind, and Digest their Meat, & Scoures, and Cleanses their Bodies, and therefore is Wholesome for them.

Thus, Give your Bird but fresh Gravel, Seed, & Water, Twice a Week, & you have no more Trouble with him, being of the Hard Bill'd Kind of Birds.

Whereas, Soft Beak'd Birds, such as all the Kinds of Larks, Robins, Nightingales, &c. must have Soft Meat, and That Fresh, and Fresh Every Day, or else it will be Sour, and Stale, & so Kill the Birds.

Besides, The Constant Trouble in making it, Renders them so Troublesome to their Keeper,

To fay nothing of the Frequent Fresh Turfs for Sky-Larks, which they Absolutely Require,

That in the Whole, They fall far Short of Recompenfing their Keeper's Attendance, and Trouble.

Whereas, Give but Gravel, Seed, and Water to a Canary Bird, and you have Done with bim.

And, He will Sing All the Year, except about September, when in the Molt, Whereas, Other Birds Sing only at Certain Seasons, which falls Short of Recompensing their Constant Trouble, in Keeping.

The

The Best thing for Water, and their Meat, is Any Thing of Glass, which you must keep Very Clean, by often Rincing, and Scowering it.

Leaden Pots are Apt to Fur, and so Corrupt the Water, and all Tin Pots are Apt to Fur, & Rust which is Offensive to him: And, Any Thing of Pewter, is Wholesomer, and Cleanlier, than Lead.

Now, and then, Give him a little Maw Seed, to Cherish, Comfort, and Please him, for Canary Birds Love it far better, than Any Other Seed.

Maw Seed is a very Little Small Purple Coloured Seed, no Bigger than Mustard Seed,

You may Buy a Pennyworth of it, at any Time, Where you Buy your Other Seeds.

It is generally Sold from 14, or 15d. a Pound, to 20d. or thereabouts, as the Seed Market Goes.

Put sometimes a Bit of Loaf Sugar, as also a little Bit of Chalk, between the Wires of the Cage,

'Tis Good, and Wholsome for him to Peck at, and frequently to Whet, and Rub his Bill against.

And in Warmish Weather, Give him a Little Seedy Chick Weed, or Groundfil, Or the Fine Leaf of a Young Radish, Or a Fine Leaf of the Heart of a Cabbage, Goss, or Silesia Lettice, Or Endive,

Or Ripe Seedy Plantan, which towards July, & August, grows in almost Every Meadow, & Field.

Any of these Greens, are mighty Whossome for him, and will keep him in Health, and all Canary Birds Love such Greens extremely Well.

In Hot Weather, Never Fail (Let any one Put it in your Head of his Catching Cold, never so much) to put him a little Dish of Water in his Cage, for him to Wash, and Refresh himself in.

It Cannot do him any Harm, Whenever He is inclined to Wash Himself in it, in Warm Weather. It is the very Best Thing you can do, to Refresh, Cool, and Keep him in Health:—For,

You may be Assured, that Whenever he Sees Water, & has a Mind to Wash, it will Never do him Harm.

Therefore, Whoever Tells you to the Contrary, (out of a Notion of his Catching Cold) Don't Fear it,

For, No Bird would ever Wash himself, if it did not Agree with him, and do him Good, And there is No Bird of a Hotter Nature, than a Canary Bird.

He will Soon by Picking, and Drawing his Feathers, to Clean them, Dry himself again, and will do much Better, than if he had not Washed at all.

And Whilst he Washes himself, and Asterwards,
To Dry him, Set his Cage, if you Can, in the Sun,
& He will Thrive as much by This, as by his Food.

But Never let a Hot Sun Lie Long upon him.

If any of your Bird's Tail Feathers are Ragged, or Stumpy, so as to have an Ugly Tail, a very Long Handsome Tail, being the Beauty of a Canary Bird,

You must Pull them Gently out, One by One, and they will Soon Come again Beautyful.

Whereas, If you Cut the Raggedness off with a Pair of Scizars, they'll Remain SO, till He Molts.

If his Claws grow Inconveniently too Long, Clip the Ends of them off with a Pair of Scizars, to give him better Liberty, to Hop About.

A ND any of That Change of Food, and Greens, (for they Love a Diversity of Diet) Ordered Hereaster for Birds that are Breeding, Such as a Bit of Hard Egg, White, and Yolk togather,

When you have it Otherwise in your Salad, without Getting it on Purpose, Naples Bisket, Chickweed, or Groundsil, When you Walk Out in the Fields,

May be Given also to a Single Cock in a Cage: It will Hearten him to Sing the Better.

Which

Which Sort of Canary Birds, are the Best to Breed With.

HE Fine Spangled Sort Abovementioned, commonly called, French Canary Birds, and the Mealy Ones, are the BEST to Breed with, for Those, who are very Curious.

Because, A Spangled Cock, with a Mealy Hen, will Produce a more Regular Spangled Feather, than if Cock, and Hen were Both Spangled. For Then, They would Breed too High upon the Yellow.

And Pair such a Spangled Cock, with a Mealy Hen, in a Cage by Themselves, as Hereaster in Page 29. Rather than a Mealy Cock, with a Spangled Hen.

Because, The Young Ones Take mostly after the Cock Bird in their Feathers, Rather than the Hen.

But, Those who have Only Grey Birds, They will Breed Full as Well, as Any, for the Breeding Part,

For Those, who Care not What Coloured Birds

they Breed, so they Have but Young Ones.

They being the Best of Nurses, But, then they must Expect None but All Grey Young Ones.

And of which, The All Grey, and Mealy Sort; very Rarely Fail of having Large, & Plentyfull Broods.

Because Mealy, and Grey Birds, Make Kind Nests, are Admirable Good Layers, Close Sitters, Careful Feeders, & consequently in the Whole, the Best Nurses.

The White Birds are Quite the Worst, to Breed with, of Any, they being very Rarely Good Nurses.

And therefore, Let the Birds you Breed with, be English Bred Birds, and not from the Germans, Their Birds Agreing but Indifferently with Our Climate, to Breed in:—And this is the Reason, That

Those who Breed with German Mottle, or White Birds, have Commonly so very Little Success.

Breeders, who begin with German Birds, from Trying to Breed any More: Whereas, If they had but had English Bred Birds, their Plentyful Broods, would have given them Courage, to Go on, & Breed Again.

What

What Sort of a Place for Breeding Canary
Birds, will Make them to have a Great
Many More Young Ones, than the Common Breeding Places have.— And, How,
Eafily to Fit fuch a Pretty Place Up.

Birds, in a Cage, as Good ACage as Any, is One of the Common Pretty Breeding Cages, of near 2 Foot Square, with Breeding Boxes in it, and may be Had, At all Cage Maker's, for about 8, or 9s.

And if Made but Neatly, is so very Pretty a

Cage, as to be an Ornament to any Room.

Into which Cage, Put One Cock, and One Hen: For those who out of Covetousness, Put Two Hens, to One Cock, even the the Cage was Larger, find by Experience, that it Comes to Nothing.

But. If you have Several Pairs of Birds, Then, The LEAST Trouble by Far, is to Breed Flying.

Because, ONE Feeding, and Serving, Serves ALL

And Then, Set Apart some Little Warm Room, or Large Closet, Faceing, if possible you Can, the Morning Sun, with a Net before the Window, That Is by Accident, any Glass should be Broke, the

Birds may not Get Out: -- And alfo, That

The Window may be Opened, to give them Air in Hot Weather, without their Getting Away.

Fix up but only a Very FEW Pearches, that they may have a Larger Flight, to Exercise their Bodies, and Wings, which will keep them in Health.

And Place the Pearches as SO, not to Dung upon One Another, but Directly down upon the Gravel.

This being Done, Set a Little Table in the Room to Put Water, Meat, and Greens on: And on the Table, and Floor, You must always Strew some Gravel.

Those who have the Conveniency of a Little Closet in Any Room Below Stairs, where they are mostly in, have much more Pleasure,

And

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And far Less Trouble, than Those, who keep their Birds Up Pokeing in a Garret, Whither they must Harrass, & Horse Up & Down to their Birds, Whenever they Want to See, and Hear them.

And so, Have no Manner of Pleasure in Seeing them all Day Long, which makes it scarce Worth having them, it making a Perfect Toil of a Pleasure.

For Thus, You will Always have your Birds Below Stairs, at Hand, And, You will be at no Other Trouble, than giving them their Meat,

And by their being thus At Hand, They will not be in such Danger of being Neglected, and of not being kept Sweet, and Clean, from any Frousty, Nasty Smell, as they would be, if kept Hobling Up, Pokeing in some Nasty, Frousty Garret.

And, 'Tis This being so Far from them, that is the Occasion of most Breeding Places being kept so very Nasty as they are, so that they Stink almost like a Pidgeon House, or Rabbet Hutches.

Whereas, If they were but Nearer At Hand, and not Up Poking in a Garret, they would very Probably be much Oftener Cleaned, and your Young Ones Would Thrive as Well again, and Consequently,

You would Rear a Great Many More Young Ones, than the Common Frousty Breeding Places do.

For, Such a Nasty Room infects the very Air of the Place, which is as Prejudicial to their Young Bodies, as an Infected Air is to a Human Body.

After this, You must to 3, or 4 Pairs of Birde, Hang up 6, or 7 Breeding Boxes,—Because,

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A Hen will Want to go to Nest, before her Young Ones have Lest the Old Nest You may have such Breeding Nest Boxes, At All Cage-maker's Shops.

Having Put up your Breeding Boxes, Next, Get a Quarter of a Pound of Elk's Hair,

Which (it being very Light) will Last Several Pairs of Canary Birds, a Long While.
'Tis "Tis the Proper Thing for them, and in Ger-

An Elk is a Creature in Germany, Like to, but Larger than Our Deer, With whose Hair, Sadler's Stuff their Sadles, because it will not Clod, & therefore, you may have it at most Sadler's,—But,

You'll be Sure not to Fail of it, amongst the Great Sadler's, on the Paved Stones, in West-Smithfield in London. 'Tis about 3s. a Pound.

Besure have Fresh Elk's Hair, that has not been Stuff'd in any Sadles, which is Stale, and Musty.

Or, If you have No Elk's Hair, Get at Any Sadler's, 2, or 3 Pennyworth of Doe's Hair,

Or of some Plaisterer, a little Clean Neats Hair,

fuch as they Mix Along with their Mortar.

But, You must Wash well the Doe's, and Neat's Hair (the Elk's Hair needs no Washing) to Wash Clean Out the Lime, that was Used to get those Hairs out of the Hide, and which, without it is Washed Clean out, will Prejudice your Birds.

Then, Dry very Well these Hairs, — And If you Mix a Little Elk's Hair, Clean Doe's, and Neat's Hair All Togather, and Hang Some of that Mixture Up in a Corner of the Room, in a Little Net (like a Cabbage Net, but a great Deal less, and will Cost about Two Pence, at any Net Shop)

You will be Surprised to See, How the Little Birds will Pick it Out, Hair, by Hair, and what Charming Pretty Nests, they will Make of it.

Befure keep your Place Neat, and Clean, Nothing Offending the Birds more, than their Own Dung.

And indeed, Tis very Unpleasant, to See a Great Many Breeding Places about Town, to be in such a very Nasty Condition, as they are, When a little Pains would keep them Clean, & Wholsome, & then they would not Loose so Many Young Ones, as they do.

Besides, Cleanlyness, is Half the Beauty of the Place.

At One's first Coming into such Common Breeding Rooms, they Smell so very Strong, & Erousty, that they Stink almost as Bad, as a Pidgeon House:

The Dung Lies Stinking, Near a Quarter of an Inch Thick on the Bins, and Breeding Boxes,

Which is as Little Pleasant to the Birds themselves, as it is to the Person, Who Comes to See them.

And indeed, This Nasty, Frousty Smell, does so Affect the Place, that Numbers of Young Ganary Birds Die thereby, & the Owners do not Dream of it.

Keep therefore your Place Clean, and Sweet, and You'll Breed as Many Young Ones again, -For,

They are Neat, Cleanly Little Birds, and Love a Sweet Air, and a Clean, and Sweet Abode.

If Then, The Places Where Canary Birds are Bred, were but kept Sweeter, & Cleanlier, than they are,

And not let be so Very Nasty, and Smell so Strong, & Frousty, as they do, and consequently to Contain a Sweeter, and Wholsomer Air, Nothing near so Many Young Ganary Birds would Die, as do.

And this Froully Air, Breeders little think to be the Cause of so Many of their Young Birds Dying.

The Best Way to Give Birds Water, that Breed Flying, is a Quart Bottle, Or a Florence Wine Flask Bottle, Turned with the Mouth Downwards, into a Flat Round Marmalade Pot, of about an Inch, and Half Deep, and the Bottle Supported by a Little Frame, that the Water may Fall Down Proportionably, as they Drink it Away.

And to have a Cover to the Marmalade Pot, with One Hole in the Middle, to Take just hold of the Mouth of the Bottle, to Fix it Strait Upright, and Little Holes Round, for them to Drink At.

And, You must Put their Seed in a Trough, with also their Other Food, upon the Table. You may buy a Pretty Little Bin for Seed, at Any Cage Maker's Shop.

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How to Order the Canary Birds Themselves, for Breeding.

Aving thus Got your Breeding Place in Readyness, and Birds for Breeding, to your Liking, Turn your Birds in, Cocks, and Hens, They will Match, and Pair themselves, about the Middle of February, if the Spring is Mild.

Or Later, If the Weather is any thing Severe.

Three, or 4 Pairs of Birds, are Enough in a Closet, A Room may have More: But always Rather Understock, than (out of Covetousness) Overstock it.

A Moderate Closet, with only Ibree, or Four Pairs of Birds, will Succeed much Better, than if you Put More Couples into it, They being a Bird that Loves Liberty, and not to be Crowded.

After your Birds have been some Few Days Thus Together, They will Begin, First to Pull About, and Play with the Stuff you Put in the Little Net Abovementioned, for them to Make their Nests with.

And, After they have Diverted themselves a Little with it, being much Pleased to have such Agreeable Houshold Goods, & Furniture Given them,

They will Then Go about their Nest:

In the Building of Which, Both Cock, and Hen Work Pretty Near, Equally Alike.—And,

You will be Surprised to See, what a Charming Neat, Pretty Little Nest they will Make,

So Firmly Built all Round, and so Curiously Interwoven, and Quilted Soft, and Warm within Side,

For their Eggs to Lie Safe, and their Young Ones to Lie Soft, Easy, and Warm in, that it is Beyond All the Art of Man, to do the Like.

And When a Hen is very Near upon Laying, and that Time Presses Her, the Cock, & Hen will Work so Hard, that they'll Make a Nest, in a Day's Time.

But When this Necessity of Laying, does not Urge them, They will then Work, as they Please.

And

And, During all this Time, Untill the Hens Lay, and to make them the Heartyer, and Stronger for Laying, Give your Birds Good Nourishing Food,

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Such as A Little Naples Bisket, Hard Egg, White, and Yolk togather, the Crum of Good White Wheaten Nourishing Bread, and some Maw Seed.

Thus, You may Safely Give them Hard Egg, to Strengthen, and Hearten them, 'Till They Hatch.

But, You must not give so Plentitully of Egg to them, After their Young Ones are Hatcht:

Because, They will Cram their Young Ones too much with it, & Egg is not so Good for the Young Ones, as Hereaster will be Shewed, in Page. 38.

Now, To Serve your Birds with Egg, and Bread, without the Daily Trouble of Grating of Either, Do Thus,

When a Hard Egg comes Easily in your Way, (As When You have a Salad, with Hard Eggs)

Slit a Hard Hen Egg, Long Ways into Two Halves, (for Duck Eggs are too Strong, and Rank, and will Prejudice your Birds)—Then, Drive a Long Slender Brad Nail, of an Inch Long, thro' a little Piece of Board, to Stand Strait Up, like a Spike,

Then, Take One of the Halves of the Egg, and Stick it Fast on the Spike, (that the Birds may not Pull it about, But Eat off from it, as it Stands There Firm) with the Flat Half of the Yelk Downwards Close to the Board,—Or,

You had Better Put Two Spikes, an Inch Distance from Each Other, to Keep the Half of the Egg the Firmer on, that they may not get it Easily off, and Pull it about.

Have also Another such a Little Peece of Flat Board, with Two Spikes likewise in it, & Stock there-

on a Peece of the Crum of Bread of a DayOld, Only,

And Sometimes, for Change, Stick on a

Little Half Penny Naples Bisket, which they mightyly Love.

You may have Half a Pound for 5d. at any Confectioners, or Pastry Cooks, to Keep by you:

And which will Last you a good While, for they cannot be too Dry Nor too Hard for them.

And Naples Bisket having Eggs, Milk, and Sugar, in its Composition, Heartens them very Much.

You will find that the Birds will Pick, and Pick at the Egg, Bread, and Bisket, 'till they have Pick'd Every Bit of them All Up, for they will Leave None.

And, Half an Egg Given them thus, will not Sour so Soon in a Lump in Hot Weather, as Egg Grated Small in a Morning, will Sour by Noon.

And also, When Grated Bread, and Egg are Given to them Mixt togather, the Soft, Moist Egg, makes even the Grated Bread also to Sour, Much Sooner, than a Peece of Bread will, of itself.

And thus You may Give Egg, and Bread to the Birds you design to Breed with, 'till the Time they have Young Ones, to Hearten and Strengthen them the Better for Laying, and Sitting,—But,

When the Young Ones are Hatcht, to Give them Constantly Egg is too Hot a Food for them:

Now, and Then, it may be Given them for a Little Change, but not CONSTANTLY.

You must also Against the Hens Lay, as well as Whilst they are Laying, Give them some Whole Oatmeal Grots, Chickweed, and Groundsil,

All Which They Love extremely well, and are not only Good to Nourish them, but are extraordinary Good to give a Slipperyness to the Hens, to Make them Lay much Easier.

How

How to Make Yayng Canary Birds, to be of Any Particular Fine Spangled, Or, of Any Other Colours, that You have a Mind to.

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I F you would have Young Ones, from Any One Particular Cock, and Hen, You must Put such a Pair in a Cage by Themselves, 12, or 14 Days. The First Day, or 2, the Hen being 8by, they may perhaps seem not to Agree, but Never Mind That,

They'll soon Make it Up, and be Retter Acquainted, Amantium Iræ, Amoris Redintegratio eft.

Which you'l Know, by their Feeding One Another.

Which, When you see they Often do, You may Turn them into your Breeding Place, amongst the Rest,

And they will (Dove like) Keep Constantly to Each Other, tho' amongst 7, or 8 Pairs of Other Birds.

The Generallity of Breeders, Pair thus in Cages by themselves, All the Gouples they Breed with,

Before they Turn them into the Breeding Place, But, If any Person does not care to be at that Trouble, they will Match Themselves very well.

And, What Sort soever you Breed with, befure Chuse the Largest, and Longest Feather'd Birds of the Sort, you can Get, and not what the Fanciers call Small Short Feather'd Crumplings, and Scantlings.

Also, If your Cock, or Hen is but Small. Then, Match your Small One, with a Larger.

And Observe, that 'tis Better the Hen be the Larger of the Two, to Cover Well her Eggs,

So that, A Small Cock, with a Large Hen, will Breed Better, than a Large Cock, with a Small Hen.

A Hen that has Already Bred, is much Better to Breed with, than a Young Hen, of a Year Old.

Because, Such Old Hens will Sit Closer, and Surer, and Feed her Young much Better (which is very Valuable) than Young Giddy Hens, But, a Cock of a Year Old, is as Good for Breeding, as Any. How to Order Canary Birds Whilft They Lay, and Sit: And How, with Safety, to Handle, and Remove an Egg, — For, There is but ONE Only Right Way, to do it.

THEN the Nest is Built, about which, both Cock, and Hen Equally Work, The Hen will Lay an Egg Every Day, (tho' some Hens will Miss a Day between) 'till she has Laid, Seldom under 4, & Rarely above 5.

Hen Canary Birds Always Lay Betimes in the Morning, So that, A Hen must have Laid her Egg by 7 of the Clock in the Morning, or 8 at Latest.

If She Stays Longer, it is because She is Sick, and Cannot Easily Lay, Which You will soon know by her Uneasyness, and Wriggling about her Nest.

When this Happens, You must Help her, Thus: Take the Sick Hen Gently in your Hand, and with the Point of a Large Nail, Put 3, or 4 Drops of Fine Eating Salad Oil, into her Vent, which will make her Lay her Egg Presently, with Ease.

If you Perceive that She Continues still Ill,

Open her Bill with a Six Pence, and Make her Swallow a Drop of the same Oil, which will Ease the Gripes, and Sharp Pains, She Endures.

And, Put her into a Little Cage by her felf, with some Hay in it, and Place her in the Sun, or Before a Fire, if the Sun does not Shine, till She is Well.

These Things will Restore Her to her Former Health, and then Put her to her Old Place, Again.

This Distemper Seldom Seizes them, but at Laying their First, or Second Egg.—And Before She Lays, and also During her whole Laying,

Give her Some Whole Oatmeal Grots, and also Chickweed, and Groundfil, which will cause a Slipperiness in her Body, and make her Lay Easier.

Having

Having Laid 2, or 3 Eggs, She'll begin to Sit, and Some Breeders Leave Her to her Eggs herself, But the Generallity of Breeders, do as Follows.

Every Day as She Lays an Egg, Take it Away with a Little Tea Spoon, and Lay it on a Little Bran, or Cotton, or Fine Sand, in a Little Box.

But, Don't Bury it, 'twill Heat it, and be in Danger of Addling it.—A Tea Spoon is the only SAFE Way to Remove an Egg with.—Whereas,

By Handling them, they are many Times Broke. For, The Fear of Breaking an Egg, when Handled, makes a Person Take it Up Trembling,

And by that Means, an Egg is often Broke, before one is Aware of it, Either by Pressing it too Hard between the Fingers, Or else by Letting it Fall.

To Hinder any such Accident, which nevertheless Daily happens to the most Experienced Persons,

The Eggs are NEVER to be Meddled with, unless in Case of Absolute Necessity indeed.—And

Then, If you have not a Little Tea Spoon at Hand, You must Take the Egg up Unconcern'd, and without Dread, — Because, The Fear of Breaking it, Ottens proves a dangerous Precaution,

And Many times, even causes you to Break it.

If therefore you Handle the Egg, Take it Up pretty Boldly, but yet Gently, Gingerly, and Cautiously withal, by the Two Ends,—For,

That Way, it is less Apt to Break, than if Taken up by the Middle, which you must NEVER Do.

Lest it should get any Little Crack, by your Touching it, altho' even Imperceptible, which utterly Spoils your Egg: Because, If an Egg has Any, tho' Never so Little a Crack in it, that the least Air gets into it, it NEVER will have a Young One.

When therefore your Hen has Laid her First

Egg, Take it Away with a Tea Spoon,

And Put an Ivory Egg in the Place of it.

You may have Little Ivory Eggs for this Use, at Most Toy Shops, Or you may Make Little False Eggs of Little Bits of Chalk, your Self.

You must Never Substitute Old Addled Eggs in

the Room of the Eggs you Take Away:

Because, They often Break in the Nest, and Infect it, and the ill Scent makes the Old Ones Sick.

Take Away in the same Manner, Her 2d Egg, & Add a 2d Ivory Egg, & do the Same at her 3d Egg.

And, If The Next Day She Lays a Fourth Egg, Let it Lie, and Take Away the Three Ivory Eggs,

And, With a Tea Spoon (for by No Means, Ever Meddle with the Eggs, if you can Possibly Help it, for Fear of the Worst) Place in Her Former 3 Eggs, to Her 4th Egg.—And, If after having Laid 3 Eggs, the Next Day she does not Lay A 4th Egg.—Then,

Take Away the 3 False Ivory Eggs, and Return Her her Own 3 Eggs, into her Nest, Again.

Do This at Every Sitting, For, Should you leave the Hens their Own Right Eggs, and not take them Away, and Put False Ones in their Room,

They would Hatch at Several times, and the First Young Birds Hatch'd, being Stronger than Those, which would come 2 Days After, Would Take all the Food from the Hen, & also Stiffe the Last Comers.

When the Hen has Set 7 Days, Look at the Eggs against the Sun, or a Candle, in your Tea Spoon,

Or, Lay the Eggs One after Another, in the Palm of your Hand, & Shading your other Hand over it, you'l Know the Good Eggs, from the Bad Ones, Thus,

Those Eggs which you perceive (Holding them thus Against the Light) to be Clear, and in a manner Transparent, Take them Away, and Break them,

They are Addled, & good for Nothing, & will only Tire the Hen to no Purpose, in Sitting on them.

But those Eggs which Look of a Deep Blue Colour, and Thick, 'are Very Good Eggs.

And

And, Now Appears the great Conveniency of Having More Pairs of Birds, than One.—Because,

If 2, or 3 Hens are but Set on the Same Day, if Any of the Eggs Prove Addle, Then Put all the Good Eggs into One, or 2 Nests, of the Same Age,

And Take One of the Hen's Nests Away, & She'l Go Again to Nest the Sooner.—For Example,

If you have Several Pairs of Canary Birds, whose Hens have Laid Near about the Same Days,

Then, Take Away the Addle Eggs from Every Hen, & out of 3 Hens that have Nests, Leave only Two Hens Sitting, Distributing the Good Eggs of the 3 Nests, between the 2 Hens, you leave Sitting,

And the 3d Hen deprived of her Nest, will much Sooner make a New Nest, and Lay Again.

This being thus done, Leave the Two Sitting Hens, to themselves, without Meddling with them, any More.—And, After a Hen has Sat, just 13 Days, and 12 Hours, the Eggs will of themselves Break, and the Young Ones will Come Out,

Either All Togather (which is by Far the Best Way) if you Took Away her Eggs, as She Laid them, in the Manner Abovementioned,

Or, Successively, One, by One, One Day after Another, if her Eggs were not Taken Away.

Thus for Instance, If You Lay 4 or 5 Eggs under your Hen on a Saturday, at 7 in the Morning,

There will be Young Ones Hatcht, Under the Old Ones Wings, Next Thursday Sennight, in the Evening. So that, On Fryday Morning, as Soon as you Please,

You may exspect to See a Parcel of Little, almost Naked Things, having only a Little Fine Down on them, and no Bigger than Spiders,

Stretching Up their Little Long Necks, & Gaping their Little, but Wide enough Mouths (which is the very First Motion, that Nature Prompts them with) Ready to Take What ever is Put into them.

Heso

How to Order Canary Birds, When they Hatch, And Whilst they have Young Ones.

After Young Canary Birds are Hatch'd, the Old Ones Give them No Food at all, But Nourishes them only with Warmth, by Brooding, and Sitting on them, After which, Both Cock, & Hen will Feed them, Thus:

They First Fill their own Crops with the Scalded Bread, the Seeds of the Greens, the Custard, and Dry Bisket, All Hereaster Mentioned in Page 39:

And Mix it All Togather in their Own Crops, & then, Difgorge it into the Young One's Little Mouths.

By which Means, they Warm, Concost, and Half Digest the Meat, First in their own Crops, Before ever they Put it into the Young One's Mouths,

Which is most Natural for them, Because, This Takes off the Coldness, and Crudity of the Meat, to Lie Easy on their Tender Stomachs.

And, After the Old Ones have thus Fed their Young, the Hen Always Sits on them fome Time,

To Brood, and Cherish them by Warmth Outswardly, whilst their Food Nourishes them Inwardly, and to make their Food to Digest the Better.

And, For Want of this Natural Way of Ordering Young Birds it is, that People who Take Nests of Birds in the Fields, so Soon Kill them.

Because, The Old Birds are the Best, and most Natural Nurses for their Young Ones, in the World:

For, They Warm their Meat in their own Crops, Before they give it to the Young Ones more Naturally, and Kindly, than any Meat can be Warmed.

The Heat also of their Bodies, by Sitting Over them, After they have Fed them, is a more Natural Warmth, than all the Coverings in the World.

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And for Want of this Natural Way of Treating Young Birds, it is, that So Many Boys, and Girls, so Soon Nurse Whole Nests of Young Birds, into their Graves.—Thus, They, Both Cock, & Hen, will Feed them, 'till they Get Out of the Nest,

Which they will do, about 3 Weeks after they are Hatch'd. —And Then, They will begin to Fly a Little, and Follow the Old Ones About,

Hovering, and Shaking their Wings for Food, which the Old Ones (notwithstanding they may be going to Nest again) will Still Give them,

'Till they can Crack Seeds, and Feed themselves on the Scalded Bread, Greens, Custard, Bisket, &c.

Nay, And after they can even Crack Seeds, and Fully Feed themselves, they will Still Follow the Old Ones about, Gaping, & Hovering, and Shaking their Wings to be Fed, And the Old Ones are also so Fond, as to Continue on still, to Feed them.

And, If a Cock, or Hen should happen to Die, During their thus having Young Ones, The Survivor, Cock, or Hen, will Bring them Up Alone.—But,

When the Young Ones can Fully Feed themselves, & Crack Seeds, The Best Way (if your Breeding Place is but Small) is to Draw the Young Ones off,

And to Put them all Togather, in some Large Cage, or Partition by themselves,—Otherwise,

They will so Follow after, & Pester the Old Ones, Still to Feed them, that they will be a Disturbance to them, in their Next Laying, and Sitting.—But,

If you Breed in a Good Large Room, Then, You need not be at the Trouble of Drawing the Young Ones off, Having Room Enough for them. But, If you Do Draw the Young Ones off,

Altho' they Now begin to Crack Seeds, Yet, You must Besides, Supply them for a While, with the Same Food, such as Scalded Bread, &c. that the Old Ones Fed them with, Whilst they were in the Nest,

Left

Left, If they should not take to Crack Seeds Presently, they should be at a Loss, for Food.

And, The Better to Teach them to Crack Seeds, NOW, their Stomachs being a Little Stronger, You may give them some Scalded Rape Seed.

Young Canary Birds, for Some Time After they are Flown Out of the Nest, will Frequently in the Day Time, Sit on a Pearch, with their Heads Under their Wings, but Never Mind That,

For, It is No Sign at all, of their being Not Well:

Because, As Young Infants Sleep Often in the Day Time, which Grown Persons do not, And, which Sleeping Nourishes them, as much as their Food,

So, Young Canary Birds, will Sleep Often in the Day Time, Especially after Feeding, with their Heads under their Wings, altho' they are in Persect Health, and which Frequent Sleeping, Nourishes Them also, almost as much as their Food.

IF any One does not Approve of the Above Way, of not Giving the Old Ones Hard Egg, to Feed their Young Ones with,—At least,

A Hard Egg, and Crum of Bread, Stuck Each upon 2 Spikes, as Above in Page 27. will fave them a Deal of Trouble in Grating, or Chopping them Small:

And the Old Ones, will thus Eat Up themselves the Egg from off the Spikes, and then Disgorge their Own Crops, and Feed their Young Ones with Both Egg, and Bread, FULL AS WELL, as if they were Grated, or Chopp'd into Small Bits.

Since therefore, This Easy Way of Half an Egg upon TWO Spikes, is found by Experience, to Rear the Young Ones, Full As Well, as the Trouble-fome Way of Grating it, by those who Do Give their Young Ones Any Hard Egg, It is Certainly, the most Preferable, as having the Pleasure, Without the Toil.

Of the Common Way, of Grating Egg, & Bread, & Scalding Rape Seed, for Young Canary Birds.

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and Bread, and Mix with it Rape Seed, First Scalded, & then Bruised, to Give to Old Canary Birds, to Feed their Young Ones with,

Which is not Only Improper Food for them, but is a Daily Trouble to the Breeder, to Prepare it.

And therefore, is very often the only Difficulty, that Hinders Many, from Breeding Canary Birds,

Who, Was it not for this Daily Trouble of Grating Egg, and Bread, and Scalding of Rape Seed, would Willingly have this Little Diversion.

There is No One, that Loves to Breed these Little Birds, that would Grudge the Charge of an Egg, or Two, That's Not the Question.—But,

The Fuss, and Fiddle Faddle, there is Every Day, in Boiling the Egg, and then Grating It, & the Bread, and Mixing them with Scalded, & Bruised Rape Seed,

Is a Trouble that No One would be Fond of, if the Young Ones would but Thrive As Well, without it.

Which They most Certainly Will, As Any One will soon find, that does but Leave off giving the Old Ones Grated Egg, and Bread, and Scalded Rape Seed, to Feed their Young Ones with.

If therefore, This Daily Trouble was but Taken Away, Many would be Glad to Breed Canary Birds, that do not, being Affraid of the Trouble of it:

And also, Many would Continue on Breeding, who Leave it off, purely because of this Trouble.

For, A Little Pretty Diversion, Daily to Require a Troublesome Attendance, does not Recompense.

'Tis making A Toil of a Pleasure — If Therefore, A more Wholsome Food can be Given them, without such Trouble, Every Breeder would doubtless be Glad of it, as is the Easy Food Hereaster, in Page 39, which is with Very Little Trouble.

Now,

Now, and then (but not Constantly Every Day) You may Give the Old Ones a Little Hard Egg, which to do, without the Trouble of Grating &c.

You may Give them a Whole Half of a Hard Egg in One Lump, Stuck on Two Little Spikes, to keep it Firm on, as Ordered Above in Page 27.

Thus, You have no Farther Trouble, Because, A Half Egg given in this Manner, will keep Sweet, 'till They have Eat it all Up, —Whereas,

Grated Egg, and Bread, Mix'd with Scalded Rape Seed, Given them in a Morning, will in Hot Weather, be Stale, and Sour, by Noon,—For,

Rape Seed Scalded, Sours Presently, which will Put your Birds into a Scow'ring, & Kill them, but Scalded Bread only, will not be Sour, in A Whole Day.

So that, If in the Summer Time, Grated Egg, and Bread, with Scalded Rape Seed, is not given them Fresh, Twice a Day, you will Loose your Young Ones.

But, By Giving them, Now, and Then only, thus Half Egg, you Avoid all that Fuss, & Trouble.

Egg, is too Hot to be Constantly Given to Young Canary Birds, and Over-Heats them too much.

And Scalded Rape Seed is too Sharp, and Pungent for their Tender Little Stomachs, and is the Cause, that so many Young Canary Birds Die, as Do.

The Breeders are Surprised at it, and Cannot Imagin the Reason: Whereas, It is Nothing Else,

But The Young One's Little Tender Stomachs are Over Heated with having Too Much Egg,

And, Are Stimulated, and Fretted by the Sharpness, and Pungency of the Rape Seed, which Causes so Many Young Birds to Drop off, as oftentimes Disheartens the Breeder, from Breeding any Longer.

Therefore, A much Easier Way, and with Nothing of that Daily Trouble, of Grateing Every Day an Egg, and Bread, and Scalding of Rape Seed, and then Bruising it &c. is to Do, as Follows.

An Easier Prepared, and Better Food, for Young Canary Birds, than Grated Egg, & Rape Seed.



Pour a Little Boiling Water upon some Crum of Bread, And, When it has Soaked a While, Squeese out the Bread pretty Hard, that it may not be too Soft, to Loosen the Young Birds,

And Strew a Little Maw Seed amongst it, if you have any, By you.

But, If you happen to have No Maw Seed, By you, Then, Give the Old Ones the Scalded Bread Only, upon a Little Saucer, And you will Presently See,

How Eagerly they'l Feed their Young Ones with it, And Good WHEATEN BREAD, Thus Scalded, is a most Wholesome, & Nourishing Food for them.

And that more especially, When the Old Ones have Mix'd in their Own Warm Crops, Some Other Nourishing Food along with it,—For,

You will Plainly See the Food in the Young One's Crops, to be Visibly PARTY COLOURED, Viz.

WHITEISH, with the Scalded Bread,
GREENISH, with the Chickweed, & Groundfel,
And BLACKISH, with the Maw Seed, &c.
All Mixed First Togather, in the Old One's Crops.
And, Continue also This Food for the Young
Ones, 'till they can Crack Seeds, Themselves.

Now, and Then, But not Confantly, You may give them a Little Hard Egg, with also a Peece of the Crum of Bread,

Without any Trouble of Grateing of Either, But Each of them Stuck upon T W O Spikes, as Represented in This Print, and

Directed How to be Ordered, Above in Page 27.

And

And Also, You would do very Well, to Give them Often a Penny Custard,

Or a Little Half Penny Naples Bisket, Stuck on Two Spikes, as Represented in this Print, and Directed Above in Page 27.

All this will never Prejudice, or Heat them, as Egg, & Rape Seed, Constantly Given them, Does.

No one can Say there is any Trouble in Getting a Half Penny Bisket, or a Little Penny Cufard, Ready to their Hands, at Any Pastry Cooks.

And, When The Young Ones are Hatch'd, Befure don't let the Old Ones Want good Ripe Seedy Chickweed, and Groundfil, & Put in a small Saucer, Nothing else but a Little Scalded Bread,

And if You will, you may Mix a Little Maw Seed with it, without any Farther Trouble of Any Grateing of Egg, and Bread, and Scalding Rape Seed, there being No Manner of Need of it, At all.—And

The Young One's Crops will be Fill'd with this Diversity of Food, Mixed togather by the Old Ones.

For, It is not with the Scalded Bread Alone, that they will Feed their Young Ones,—But

It is with this just now Mentioned Mixture of Warm, & Digested Food, First, in their Own Crops, Before ever they Give it to their Young Ones,

Tho', even Scalded Bread Alone by itself, is so Fit, and Proper a Food for them, that Whole Nests of Young Ones, have been Rear'd, With Nothing but Scalded Bread Alone, & Chickweed, & Groundsil,

For, Without such Seedy Greens, The Old Birds will Never Kindly Rear their Young Ones,

The Custard, & Bisket, have Eggs Enough in their Composition, to Nourish them, as to the Egg Part: And More of the Egg, especially, whilst the Little

Ones are Very Young indeed, may be Let Alone.

Which

Which Sort of Chickweed, and Groundsil, is Best for Canary Birds. And, In Want of These, What Other Greens to Give them.

> N Warmish Weather, Give Your Birds some Ripe, SEEDY Chickweed, and Groundsil,

Or a Few Heads of Dandelion, when they are a Little Openish, Seedy, and Near Blowing.—For, 'Tis the Seeds of these Greens,

that the Birds Wholly Delight in: -So that,

The Riper, and SEEDYER these Greens are, the Better they are, for them.——Give them also, some Young, Fine Radish Leaves.—Or,

A Leaf, or 2, Or a Little of the Heart of a Gos, Cabbage, or Silesia Lettice, Or, a Little Selery.

And, Towards August, When Chickweed, and Groundsil begin to be Scarce upon the Ground,

Then, Give them some of the Fine of the Inside of a Head of Endive, which is a Salad Herb, to be Had at most Herb Shops, and which they Mightyly Love, & some Stalks of Ripe Plantan:

Or, a Little Wild Rape, or Turnep Seeds, All Which, You'l fee Grow on almost Every Bank, and Ditch Side, if you Walk but Out in the Fields.

Ripe Plantan, is One Seedy Stalk, of about 4, or 5 Inches, Long, And Wild Turnep, & Rape,

Each Bears it's Seed, in a Small Slender Pod, the Thickness of a Wheat Straw, about an Inch Long.

Gather your Chickweed, Not of That Sort, that is very Thick of Leaves, which is too Rank, Watery, and Moist, for them, and has Very Few Seeds.

For, 'tis the Seeds of the Chickweed, & Groundfil, which they Pick out of the Greens, and Love.

Chuse therefore Chickweed, & Groundsil, for Canary Birds, that have the Fewest, and Smallest Leaves:

And Then, They have Always the Most Seeds, As Such Chickweed, and Groundsil Always have, that Grow on the DRYEST, and most Barren, Sandy, & Gravelly Ground, that you can Find, And, Such Chickweed, and Groundsil, are always the

Such Chickweed, and Groundil, are always the Seedyest, Sweetest, and Best for them. — Whereas,

What Grows in Cold, Watery Places, have always, the most Watery, & Flashy Leaves, & Fewest Seeds.

And, WhatSeeds They even have, are Cold, Moist, Flashy, and Watery, and will give your Birds a Scow'ring, which will very often Kill them.

Don't give them any Chickweed, Too Soon in the Spring, whilst it is Cold, being Naturally a Cold Watery Weed, and therefore is not Good for Canary Birds, but only in Warm Weather,—And,

Even Then, If your Chickweed is not Seedy, give them None, for they don't Care for the Leaves of it.

But, As for Ripe SEEDY Groundsil, or Dandelion, You may give it to your Birds, as Soon as you can Get them, they being Weeds of a Warmer Nature.

Of Shepherd's Purse.

HERE is Weed that Grows in almost ALL Barren Court Yards, even in Cities, and Towns: For, The more Barren the Ground is, even amongst Stones, the More Plentyfully This Weed Grows.

You may Know it, by it's Bearing a very Little, and Very Flat Seedy Bag, as Small as a Barly Corn, and Exactly of the Shape of a Little HEART.

This Shepherd's Purse Seed, they Love mightyly, and it is very Good for them, And you may Get it commonly Any Where, in most Barren Places, All Summer Long, Where Any Weeds do but Grow,

For, There is Always Some of it, amongst Weeds.

The Only Good Way of Scalding Rape Seeds for Young Canary Birds.

A sthis Book is Wholly Designed, to make the Breeding of Canary Birds, to be with much Less Trouble, & Greater Pleasure, than the Common Way of Breeding, is.—So,

If Persons are but Willing to be at the Trouble Every Day of Either Grating, or Chopping very Small, Hard Egg, and Bread, and Mixing with it Scalded Rape Seed, &c. It is not Here at all Denied, but that it is an Admirable Food, for them.

Excepting Only, that Egg Every Day, is not fo Proper for the Very Young Nestlangs, as has been Said.

And, As for Scalding of Rape Seed, to Mix along with their Bread, and Egg, the Only Beneficial Way to do it for the Young Ones, Is Thus.

Soak some Rape Seed in Boiling Hot Water, some Few Hours, and then, Take the Seed Clean Out, and Wash it well, in some Cold Water.

Which is the ONLY Way to Take off the Sharpnefs, and Pungency of it, which the Scalding has Thrown Out into it's Surface, and Outward Hull.

For, Without this Washing the Scalded Seed Afterwards in Cold Water, it is not near so liver their Young Tender Stomachs, tho' the Old Orus can Bear the Scalded Rape Seed Unwash'd, very well.

And, After The Young Birds are Some Days Old, you may Safely Put of it on a Saucer,

Either by itself, or Mixed with Grated Egg, & Bread, for the Old Birds to Feed them with,

If you are but only Willing, to be at the Daily Trouble of Grating the Egg, and Bread, &c.

The Main Design of this Book, being to Encourage a Little, the Breeding of these Birds,

By Putting Persons into a Far Easter Way of it, than Commonly is Used, by Saving That Daily Trouble of Grating Egg, and Bread. &c.

How to Make Canary Birds to Eat Less f Canary Seed, & More of Rape, which is Wholesomest for them, tho' they Love it Least

Breeding Place, ALL Canary Seed in One Dish, or Trough by it self, and at a Distance off, Give them ALL Rape Seed, by it self.

By this Means, Seeing No Canary Seed Amongst the Rape, they'l Eat at Times, heartyly of the Rape Seed, which they Will Not Do, as Long as they See a Grain of Canary Seed Before them, Mixed with Rape.

For, They All (except here, & there, a particular Bird) Love the Canary Seed Best, because 'tis Sweetest.

And Therefore, As Rape is a Sharpish kind of Seed, & Canary Seed is Sweet, and more Pleasant,

They Love it so Well, that as Long as a Canary Bird, sees Canary Seed Mixed Along with the Rape, There is scarce One Bird in 20, but will, Gene-

And Eat Little, or No Rape Seed at all, as long as they See but a Grain of Canary Seed, Before them.

But, By this Way of Separating the Rape Seed, from the Canary, You will Find, that your Birds will Eat a Deal More Rape Seed (which is Wholfomest for them) than they would otherwise do, if they saw Canary Seed, Mixed Along with the Rape.

For, Some Birds will not Touch a Rape Seed, as Long as they See ONE Canary Seed Amongst it.

But, Those that Eat Most Rape Seed, are always Stout, Healthy, Strong, and Long Lived Birds.

And, If you do but Wash some Scalded Rape Seed, in Cold Water, to take off the Sharpness and Pungnecy of it, as Directed Above in Page 43.

And so Give it to the Young Birds, When they begin to Crack Seed themselves, it will Invite them to Eat much More of Rape Seed, than they would Otherwise do, if the Rape Seed was not so Washed.

How

How to Gure a SICK Canary Bird.

is Sick, & out of Order, It Generally Proceeds from This: On the Top of their Rump, is a Little Pimple, (which some Call the Pip on the Rump) At which they often Peck, to Draw out an Oily Moisture, which Nature There

Supplies them with, to keep them in Health, Thus.
This Moisture they Peck out, and take in their
Bills, and Dress, and Oil their Wings, with it.

Now, As long as this Pimple Abounds, and Supplies them with this Moisture, they Constantly Dress their Feathers with it, & Keeps them in Health.

But, If this Pimple is DRY, and has None of this Moisture in it, as at Certain Times, it has not,

Then, The Bird Pines, and Grows Sick, for Want

of it, and No Body Knows What it Ails.

Insomuch, That the Bird will at Times, Peck so much at That Pimple, to get the Oily Moisture Out of it, as to Make it Sore, and Raw.—Now,

To Remedy this General Cause of Most Distempers in Canary Birds, You must Take the Bird Gently in your Hand, And, With the End of a Large Nail, Put 3, or 4 Drops of the Best Eating Oil upon this Pimple, and Supple it well with it, and Put him into his Cage Again.

And Give him a Little Maw Seed, which will Cherish, and Comfort him, and Put the Bigness of a Nutmeg of Loaf Sugar, into his Water,

Which will Render it more Agreable, than Bare Fair Water, So that he will Drink more Freely of it, And Often Drinking, is at This Time, Good for him.

So that, For Want of thus Supplying this Pimple with this Oily Moisture, and thereby Affisting Nature in This Point, a Great Many Birds Die, and No Body ever thinks of What they have Ailed.

And

And, If your Bird does Not Recover, Spirt upon him Suddenly, a little Fair Water, out of your Mouth.

And, Set him in a Cage in the Sun, or Before a Fire, to Dry, and to Peck, and Refresh himself.

Thus Spirting a Little Water so Suddenly on the Bird, is a Remedy that is Good for Most Distempers in Birds, and especially in Fits, which they are often Subject to, And Acts on the Bird, as the Cold Bath does on a Human Body, in Several Distempers:

Which, By it's Sudden Surprise of Coldness, gives a Sudden Shock and Turn to the Humors in the Body, and thereby, the Person Receives Benefit.

So in like Manner, The Very Sudden Spirting of the Water on the Bird, gives such a Sudden Shock, & Turn to it's Distemper, as to Cure the Bird.

A Blade, or 2 of Saffron is Commonly Prescribed when a Bird is Sick, to be Put into his Water,

But, It is Doing Meer Nothing, Because, Only ONE Blade, or 2, & no More, is not Enough to give the Water Sufficient Virtue, to do the Bird Any Good.

And, If you Put More in, it will Turn the Water fo Yellow, that he will be Affraid to Drink of it,

And also, It will give the Water such a Disagreable Taste, that he will Drink Scarce Any of it:

But, Suppose he should Drink Enough of it, to do him any Good, Such a Quantity of Saffron, that is Requisite to make the Water to have a Sufficient Effect upon the Bird, will Over-Heat the Bird, and so do him more Harm, than Good.

For a Canary Bird, being Naturally a Very Hot Creature, should have Cooling, and Refreshing things Given him Inwardly, and kept Warm Outwardly.

Therefore, A Little Lump of Loaf Sugar in his Water, is much Better for him, than an Infignificant Blade, or 2 only, and No More, of Saffron,

For, The Sugar will Render the Water so Agreable, as to make him Drink Freely, and Often of it, which will Comfort, Cool, and Refresh him.

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If a Bird has a Swelling of it's Belly, which then Looks Bulky, and Red, (which is a Common Distemper to Canary Birds, from having got Cold.)

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Or, If a Canary Bird is Husky, which you will Know by it's Sitting Melancholy, Gaping, and Snapping it's Bill, and Fetching it's Breath very Short.—Then, If the Bird is Amongst Others,

Take him Away, and Put him in a Cage by himfelf, and Give him some Bread Boiled in Milk, & some Maw Seed Mixt with it, & Keep him Warm.

This will Scour him a Little at First, and Bring Away those Humors which Cause his Illness,

But, After that, He will Recover, and Dung Hard, and Round, as a Healthy Bird should do.—Also,

Put the Bigness of a Pea, of Roch Alum, into his Water to Dissolve, Renewing Fresh Water, with a Fresh Bit of Alum in it, Every Day.

When you Perceive a Bird to be Loose, and to have a Violent Scow'ring, Pull Gently, One, by One, Some of, Or If the Bird is very Bad indeed,

ALL the Feathers out of his Tail, & with a Pair of Scissars, Clip the Feathers Close about his Vent.

And Quench the End of a Red Hot Poker in his Water, and give him Maw Seed, & the Yolk of an Egg, Boiled Very Hard, Mixed togather.

And Likewise, Put a Little Bit of Iron, such as a Six 'Penny Nail into his Water, and Change the Water Twice a Week, still Leaving the Nail in it.

These Little Means, have Cured Numbers of Sick Birds. And, Thus, By a Little Care, and Management, A Canary Bird will Live Many Years.

You must Always keep a Sick Bird in a Warm Place, Or in a Warm Sun, or by a Fire: For, Warmth is sometimes Halfa Cure, especially for a Distemper Coming from Cold, as a Swelled Belly in a Bird is.

And Give him a Little Half Penny Naples Bisket.
APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

F You Happen to have Any Quantity of Chickweed, Groundfil, or Shepherd's Purse, at a Time, Put them into a Deep Earthern Pan, in a Cool Place, and they will Keep Good, a Week.

And, If you Put a Handfull of the Long Stalks of Groundfil into a Deep Gallypot with Water,

And Set the Gallypot, in your Breeding Place, for the Birds to Pick at, it will Ripen, & Blow.

You should have a Little Hand Net, with a Handle to it, to Take a Bird with, out of your Breeding Place. To be Had at Any Net Shop.

Have also a Little Hand Rake, which by Drawing it Over the Gravel, will at Any Time, Clean it.

Several Hens may be Kept in One Cage, Out of Breeding Time, but Every Cock must have a Single Cage, because they'l Fight, but Hens will not.

Your Gravel must be Very Dry, Else it will

give your Birds the Cramp in their Feet.

You may Know Young Cock Canary Rirds, by their beginning to Record, Warble, and Quiver in their Little Throats, at about Six Weeks, or Two Months Old, which Hens Do not, at All.—And

Have a Good Lump of Loaf Sugar, or Chalk (too Big for the Birds to Pull about) in your Breeding Place.

They'll often Peck at it, and it will Absorbe, and Destroy many Sharp Humors, which Cause Distempers in them: And therefore, Chalk is as Wholsome for Them, as it is for the Heart Burn, and some Other Illnesses in a Human Body.—So

More, to Keep them in Constant Health, than Chalk.

In Any Illness in a Bird, Give him Maw Seed, which is a Cordial, and being a fine Sweet Seed, He'll Eat of it, when he will Eat Nothing else.

And Sometimes, Give your Birds a Little Very Fine Hempseed, to Warm, and Cherish them.

